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## Law Department

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LAW DEPARTMENT  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

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FACULTY.

DAVID CRENSHAW BARROW, A. M.,

Chancellor of the University.

SYLVANUS MORRIS, A. M., B. L.,

Dean of the Law Department, Professor of Law.

HOWELL COBB, A. M., B. L.,

Judge City Court of Athens, Professor of Law.

JOHN DAGG MELL, A. B., B. L.,

Lecturer on Parliamentary Law.

SAMUEL CALDWELL BENEDICT, M. D.,

Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

JOHN H. T. McPHERSON, A. B., Ph. D.,

Lecturer on Roman Law.

THOMAS F. GREEN, B. L.,

Lecturer on Federal Procedure and Legal Ethics.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

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The next session of this Department begins September 19th, 1906. The time requisite for graduation is two years. The fees are \$75.00 per year, of which \$40.00 are due at entrance and \$35.00 at the opening of the spring term.

Law students are not required to pay matriculation, library, diploma, or other University fees. All the departments of the University are open to the law students without additional fees.

At the opening of the autumn term of the first year, Blackstone will be taken up, and Lectures on the Constitution of the United States will begin.

On arrival here, report at the Chancellor's office, or to the Dean, in the Academic Building, on the University Campus.

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## ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to this Department must pass a satisfactory examination upon the elements of an English education. Applicants for admission to the Senior Class, in addition to the English examination, must have completed one year's course in a standard law school, or must have read law under advice and direction in some law office for one year, and must stand a satisfactory examination on the work covered by the Junior Class during the first year of the course in this Department. Applicants for the degree must enter not later than the first day of October. Students not applicants for the degree may enter at any time. No student under the age of eighteen years will be admitted. Students transferred from the Academic Department must obtain written permission from the Chancellor, allowing such transfer, and certificates from the proper officer of the University, showing that they have been satisfactory students in that Department.

The course of study being systematized and compressed into a comparatively short time, it being vastly important that the first principles should be thoroughly understood and mastered, it is urged that each student begin with the class at the *opening* of the autumn term.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

*Examinations for students applying to enter the Senior Class will be held as follows:*

|                                       |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Blackstone, Book I . . . . .</i>   | <i>Monday, September 10th, 1906</i> |
| <i>Constitutional Law . . . . .</i>   | <i>Tuesday, " 11th, "</i>           |
| <i>Blackstone, Book II . . . . .</i>  | <i>Wednesday, " 12th, "</i>         |
| <i>Contracts . . . . .</i>            | <i>Thursday, " 13th, "</i>          |
| <i>Torts . . . . .</i>                | <i>Friday, " 14th, "</i>            |
| <i>Sales and Bailments . . . . .</i>  | <i>Saturday, " 15th, "</i>          |
| <i>Criminal Law . . . . .</i>         | <i>Monday, " 17th, "</i>            |
| <i>Elementary Law . . . . .</i>       | <i>Tuesday, " 18th, "</i>           |
| <i>Blackstone, Book III . . . . .</i> | <i>Tuesday, " 18th, "</i>           |
| <i>English . . . . .</i>              | <i>Wednesday, " 19th, "</i>         |

*Examinations for students applying to enter the Junior Class will be held as follows:*

|                          |                                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>English . . . . .</i> | <i>Tuesday, September 18th, 1906</i> |
| <i>" . . . . .</i>       | <i>Wednesday, " 19th, 1906</i>       |

*Examinations begin at nine o'clock A. M. each day.*

*Applicants are particularly urged to bear this in mind.*

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## COURSES OF STUDY.

The course in this Department is completed in two years, consisting of four terms. The exercises of the University, including this Department, begin on the third Wednesday in September in each year and end at the annual Commencement on the third Wednesday in June.

The autumn term commences with the college year and closes the day before Christmas.

The spring term commences the day following New Year and closes at Commencement.

Two courses of instruction are pursued, to wit, the Study Course and the Lecture Course, arranged as follows:

### Study Course.

The class meets one of the professors of law at the morning hour, and the other professor of law at the afternoon hour, daily (except Saturday and Sunday), with a previously assigned part of the text-book then being read. The professor delivers lectures explanatory of the text, and questions the members of the class on the text and the lecture of the previous meeting.

### First Year.

The autumn term is devoted to the study of Blackstone's Commentaries, Elementary Law, American Law, Constitution of the

United States, Constitution of Georgia, Part First of the Code of Georgia, relating to the political organization of the State.

The spring term is devoted to the study of Contracts, Sales, Bailments, Torts, Criminal Law, Corporations.

### Second Year.

The autumn term work covers the subjects of Commercial Law, Agency, Partnership, Common Law Pleading.

The spring term covers the subjects of Real Estate, Conveyancing, Domestic Relations, Equity Principles and Pleading, Evidence, International Law.

In addition to the daily recitation from the regular text-books, the students are required to consult other standard works on the various branches of the law.

### Lecture Courses.

The class meets one of the several lecturers of the Department at the noon hour three times a week. The schedule is so arranged that the several courses of lectures do not conflict. The lecturers and their subjects are as follows:

Lectures will be delivered three times a week, during the spring term of the Senior year, on Federal Statute Law, Procedure and Practice by Mr. T. F. Green.

Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence are delivered twice a week during the autumn term of the first year by Dr. S. C. Benedict. The text-book in this course is Reese's Medical Jurisprudence.

Lectures on Parliamentary Law, by Prof. John D. Mell, begin about the middle of the spring term of the second year, and continue for about three weeks. The text-book in this course is Mell's Parliamentary Law.

A course of lectures on the Civil (Roman) Law is delivered by J. H. T. McPherson, Ph. D., Professor of History and Political Science, during the second year.

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## TWO YEARS' COURSE.

Five years ago the Trustees of the University extended the course in this Department from one to two years. The wisdom, if not the necessity, of that action has never been doubtful. The only apprehension was that the prospective students of law would not appreciate the advantages, and that lack of sufficient numbers of students would impede the progress of the Department. The result has shown that these apprehensions are groundless. While the authorities of the University have never proposed legislation



on this subject, it is most gratifying to know the opinion of the Georgia State Bar Association as expressed in the report of the Committee on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, submitted and adopted at the meeting of July, 1904. "Your committee, at the last annual meeting of this Association, in addition to a general discussion of the question of legal education and admission to the bar, advocated a two years' course in the law schools of our State, and a diploma by students from schools having a two years' course, before applicants for admission to the bar could be admitted to plead and practice law in this State without further examination, as now provided by law. To that end your committee prepared two bills to be introduced into the General Assembly. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the passage of the bills. It was virtually admitted that the proposed law itself was right, but only the time was not ripe for its enactment. And it is worthy of mention in this connection that the University of our State has a two years' course with a full attendance, and Emory College does not oppose it. It is hoped that the sentiment in favor of a two years' course in our law schools will so grow and develop as that no serious obstacle will again be placed in the way of the passage of this much-needed and timely legislation when it shall be presented again to our State Legislature."

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### METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

The best features of the lecture and the recitation are secured by the method of instruction pursued in this department. Reading is daily assigned in the text-book, the professor comments on the same, and the student is required to recite thereon. By this means each part of the subject is explained to the student, is then read by him, and he is either questioned thereon, or hears other questioned.

From experience, as well as from observation, it is believed that the "lecture system" alone, as pursued in so many similar institutions, does not meet all the necessities of the case. However learned the lecturer and however attentive the student, the impression left upon the beginner's mind is not so permanent as that produced by his own study of the subject, reinforced by the oral recitations and by the explanations of the professors. Under the plan of instruction outlined, the student first studies with the incentive of desire to learn, and with knowledge that his fellow students will hear his oral examinations. Ample explanations and illustrations, together with incidental lectures arising out of the subject of the lesson, from the professors, aid the student's own labor.

The consequence is that the student, from pride as well as ambition, learns each lesson, and his knowledge thus acquired is permanently fixed in his mind. The act of reciting fixes in the mind that which is recited. Moreover, the professor is, by this means, enabled to ascertain those points which are not understood by each student, and to adapt his explanations to the need of the entire class.

With this system of daily drilling in the recitation rooms, and with the proper study which it enforces, the student is taught a sufficient knowledge of the subject to prepare his mind for the incalculable benefit to be derived from lectures. It is believed that a knowledge of the law cannot well be obtained under either system unaided by the other; the effort is thus made to derive all the benefits of both. All the good features of the "recitation system" are thus combined with the "lecture system," and the attempt made to reap the fruits of both the general plans of professional education. In addition, this course offers exceptional advantages in the frequent exercises in the actual drafting of pleadings and other legal papers, thus practically impressing on the mind of the student the principles involved by putting them into actual use. It is not, of course, expected that accomplished lawyers will be turned out in a course so short as this necessarily is. Until the time appears proper for lengthening the term of professional study, the course must be adapted to existing circumstances. But there is no reason why a student of average ability should not acquire in the allotted time a knowledge of the general principles of law, and a sufficient knowledge of "how to study" to carry on alone his advancement in the leisure which usually befalls the young lawyer.

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## EXAMINATIONS.

There are two kinds of examinations—oral and written. Each professor daily examines orally on the prescribed reading. Written examinations are held at the conclusion of each text-book or branch of study. These examinations are made very searching, and the student is given abundant time to write out his answers without assistance, thus impressing upon his mind what he has learned and disclosing accurately and impartially his progress.

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## DEGREE.

Students who continue in actual attendance upon the exercises of this Department during the two years, of two terms each, to wit: the autumn and spring terms, and those who are admitted



to the second year of the course, and continue in actual attendance for one year, of two terms, to wit: the autumn and spring terms, and complete successfully the required course of study, receive the degree of Bachelor of Law of the University of Georgia.

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#### ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Under the law of the State the graduates of this Department are admitted to the bar, without examination in court, on presentation of the diploma.

Under a rule of the United States Court for the Northern District of Georgia, graduates of this Department who have been admitted to the State Bar will be admitted to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States without examination.

Those who have been admitted to the Bar of the Federal Court are admitted to the Florida Bar without examination.

Certificates for the State Bar Examination will be given by members of the Law Faculty to those students only who have satisfactorily completed a full year's course, and are otherwise qualified.

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#### HONORS.

Two members of the Law Department are allowed places among the senior speakers on Commencement Day. The speakers from the Law Department are chosen by the Faculty of the Law Department for general excellence in all the exercises and branches of study in the Department. Those members of the Senior class only are eligible to these places, who have attended the full two years' course in this Department.

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#### MOOT COURTS AND LEGAL EXERCISES.

After the students are sufficiently advanced, moot courts are held in which one of the professors presides, the juries being taken from the students in other departments of the University. The law students are assigned to act as counsel in the cases on trial. In these courts the students are taught the actual practice of law, such as pleading, drawing orders, moving for new trials, advocacy before the court and jury, the use of reports and text-books as authority; in short, all the elements of actual court-house practice.

During the second year exercises are given in pleading and drawing deeds, wills, and mortgages, and all kinds of legal documents, including commercial paper. It is the purpose of the Department to equip its graduates ready for active practice of the profession.

## DISCIPLINE.

In matters of discipline, the students of the Law Department are governed by the same rules and regulations prescribed for other students of the University.

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## LIBRARY.

The University Library contains over 20,000 volumes of general, classical and scientific literature, to which yearly addition sare made. A complete list of the current periodicals, both on general and technical subjects is taken. Special libraries, containing all standard reference books, are in the rooms of the several departments. The library is in the hands of a competent officer, and is free of access to all students of the University, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m. every day except Sunday. Books are taken out under the usual restrictions, and the periodicals are spread on the library tables for use during library hours. On the walls of the library is hung a fine collection of portraits of distinguished Georgians who have been prominently identified with the history and government of the University since its foundation.

The law library consists of the Georgia Reports and standard text-books. Under the laws of the State, the Georgia Reports and all other public books are furnished to the Department as soon as published.

The Secretary of the Interior has recently supplied this department with valuable publications issued by the Government.

The Chancellor has loaned from his private library about 500 volumes of valuable reference-works on law, which are accessible to students.

The Bancroft-Whitney Co., of San Francisco, have presented to the department a complete set of their "Practitioner's Series," which has been found of great value to the professors and students.

Through the generosity of the widow of the late Brantley A. Denmark, and mother of the late Thomas N. Denmark, the handsome law libraries of those two loyal sons of the University have been donated to this Department. The libraries contain complete sets of the reports of the Supreme Courts of the State and of the United States, digests, and many standard text books.

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## SOCIETIES.

### Literary.

There are two literary societies in connection with the University, viz.: The Demosthenian and Phi Kappa societies. The former was founded in 1801, the latter in 1820. The members of the

societies meet in their respective halls every Wednesday. Debates on interesting subjects are held at each meeting. In these debates the student learns self-reliance, readiness of expression, rapidity of thought. To the lawyer, perhaps one of the most valuable accomplishments is the ability "to think on his feet," and these societies afford a good field for the acquirement of this habit.

**Georgia Law Debating Society.  
Jeffersonian Law Debating Society.**

One of the most valuable and interesting features of the course is the Debating Societies, organized, officered, and conducted by students of the Department. The meetings each week are full of interest. Debates on law questions are had by members chosen for that purpose.

**MOOT PARLIAMENT.**

A moot parliament is organized under the direction of the Professor of Parliamentary Law, the officers being students. The organization and conduct of legislative assemblies are thus practically taught.

The sessions of this body are of great interest, The sessions extend over about two weeks.

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**THE MODERN LAW SCHOOL.**

**What It Is.**

The modern law school is a production of the last fifteen years. The impossibility of obtaining in a lawyer's office or an old-time law school equipment adequate to the exigencies of modern practice, created the modern law school.

It is usually a recognized department of an institution of learning. The professors are not only lawyers but also teachers. They give their time to the work of the school. The classes are duly organized, and meet regularly at stated hours daily. Actual attendance is required. Daily quiz is had. Examinations are held. Grades and marks are kept. A standard is required. Systematic instruction is given by the teacher. Unbroken, consecutive work is required of the student. In a word the student is trained in the principles of the science, and given information illustrative thereof. And most important of all, these things are done regularly, systematically, logically.

**What It Is Not.**

The modern law school is not a partially recognized appendage to an institution of learning, where young men, on payment of fees,

have the privilege, at irregular intervals, of hearing some practicing lawyer, in his office or elsewhere, discourse upon law and kindred topics; where no regular course is pursued, no systematic instruction is given; and where after a desultory attendance, and spasmodic reading for a short time, the student receives the diploma of the institution of learning aforesaid.

### Case System.

In order to answer frequent inquiries concerning the case system, the following extract from an address by Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, of Yale, at the meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, August 1905, is printed:

"The publication, in 1870, of Professor Langdell's *Selected Cases on Contracts* has led to the introduction at several of our law schools of a system of instruction in this respect fundamentally different from that which formerly prevailed there, and from that which has ever prevailed at any seat of legal education in the history of the world. It is called, for convenience, the 'case system,' and many of its advocates would make it the sole method of instruction in elementary law.

"The case-book is always a collection of cases on some particular topic. From its pages, aided by such explanations and additions as the teacher may be able to crowd into his hour, the student must extract his knowledge of the elementary law relating to that subject, and, after wrestling in succession with twenty such books, on twenty topics, must be left to construct for himself an ordered and systematic body of the elementary law relating to all subjects, or perhaps be referred to one from an authoritative source, only at the close of his third year, as the last thing to look at before entering the bar, or as a proper precaution before meeting the state examiners.

"Instruction as to the proper study and analysis of cases, as to their place in judicial history, as to their authority, and the limits of it; instruction on particular topics in detail, based largely or even wholly on case-books, but coming after a general knowledge of the nature of the topic and the outlines of its field have been otherwise acquired—all this is useful and right. But can it be scientific to skim over in a few lectures, or leave for consideration in the closing months of a law school course that orderly statement and classification of legal conceptions, and propositions which it is the purpose of elementary treatises to make, and without some familiarity with which no one, with the amplest library to consult, can know where to look for authority on any point?

"The practical question, then, which I would propose for our

consideration on this occasion, is whether what we may for convenience call the "case system" can be wisely made the basis of all instruction in American law schools, to the exclusion of other modes of teaching the history and character of those elementary principles and rules which form the institutes of the science we profess."

Judge Baldwin then discussed the claim that the "case system" is right because it is the inductive method, saying that "any commendation of the inductive method as the only scientific manner of investigating natural phenomena and physical problems is irrelevant to the question of applying the inductive method in legal education. That method is all-important in deriving certainties from uncertainties, the knowable from the unknown. But it is worthless, except as a mode of mental discipline, when applied to deriving known principles of law from recorder opinions of certain judges, of which these principles are or are intended to be the foundation, and in which they are generally named and stated with more properly a deductive method, proceeding from analysis to synthesis.

"To turn a young man to a case-book for his knowledge of the elements of law is to exaggerate the importance of judicial opinions. They are the echoes of the bar. They repeat what is often better stated and better arranged in standard treatises."

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### HISTORICAL NOTE.

At the regular meeting of the Trustees of the University of Georgia in 1859, the board determined to reorganize the University, and in the plan that was then adopted it was determined to establish a law school, "in which facilities for the best legal education would be afforded." In pursuance of the plan, on August 4, 1859, on motion of Governor Herschel V. Johnson, Joseph Henry Lumpkin (the first Chief Justice of Georgia), William Hope Hull and Thomas R. R. Cobb were elected professors, and the law school opened in the autumn of that year. On December 19, 1859, by an Act of the General Assembly of Georgia, the Lumpkin Law School was incorporated, and these three gentlemen were both the incorporators and the professors. From that time to the death of Judge Lumpkin in 1867 (Mr. Cobb having died in 1862), the Law Department of the University was conducted under the name of the Lumpkin Law School, and the graduates were awarded their diplomas by the Trustees at the regular Commencement. The exercises of the law school were suspended during the Civil War.

In August, 1867, Benjamin H. Hill and William L. Mitchell were



elected by the Board of Trustees to the two vacancies in the Law Department, and from that time forward the law school has been conducted under the name of the **Law Department of the University.**

From the time of Mr. Hill's election to the United States Senate in 1877, his connection with the school was nominal, and the classes were under the sole care of Dr. Mitchell until 1881, when Pope Barrow and George Dudley Thomas were elected professors of law. Dr. Mitchell died in 1882, and Mr. Barrow resigned in 1883. In 1884 Andrew J. Cobb was elected, and from that time until 1890 Mr. Thomas and Mr. Cobb filled the chairs.

In 1890 Howell Cobb was elected. In 1893, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Andrew J. Cobb having resigned as regular professors, and become lecturers, Sylvanus Morris was elected.

The chair of lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence was filled by Dr. R. D. Moore until 1873, to 1879 by Dr. R. M. Smith, from 1880 to 1883 by Dr. John Gerdine, and in 1883 Dr. S. C. Benedict was elected.

From 1873 to the time of his death in January 1888, Chancellor P. H. Mell delivered lectures on Parliamentary Law to the class in connection with the Senior Class in other departments of the University. In 1894 John D. Mell was elected Lecturer on Parliamentary Law.

Dr. J. H. T. McPherson was elected lecturer on Roman Law in 1899.

In 1900 Sylvanus Morris was elected Dean.

In 1901 the Course of Study was extended from one to two years.

In 1906 Thomas F. Green was elected Lecturer on Federal Procedure.

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## THE LAW SCHOOL vs. THE LAWYER'S OFFICE.

The question is often asked, which affords the better place for obtaining a legal education, a law school or a lawyer's office? The question is generally propounded by one who has tried neither, and is answered by one who has not sufficient knowledge of both to draw an intelligent comparison. While it is true that there is a variety of opinions among those well qualified to determine between the two methods of legal education, the great majority of those acquainted with both methods unhesitatingly decide in favor of the school. It may be well to state some of the reasons which are apparent from a moment's reflection.

It may be assumed that the student does not wish access to the office of the unsuccessful or inexperienced lawyer. The trained and busy lawyer, who takes into his office from sympathy or friendship



the prospective student, has no time to spare. The constant thirst of the studious young man for explanation in almost every page of his book must be satisfied with a hasty word or two at intervals in a busy day. If the student hopes also to acquire practical knowledge by performing clerical duties for his so-called preceptor, the chief advantage is lost because no reason is given him why one form is used and another is discarded; why one act is right and the other wrong. In short, the student in the busy lawyer's office simply works out what he can for himself, and catches, here and there, with a chance explanation, a glimpse of the law.

In the school, where a sufficient number is collected, the professor derives a revenue which compensates for the time he spends in instructing. He does not feel that his valuable time is being taken from his work, because teaching the class is one of his chief as well as pleasantest duties. The professor has time and, what is equally important, the inclination to explain to the student every principle which he cannot master in his own study. Reciting every day in the hearing of his fellow-students, and hearing them recite, together with the eager questions and answers which are constantly arising among so many young men pursuing the same subject, cannot fail to impress indelibly upon the mind each day's work. The frequent duty of drawing all legal documents, and their criticism in the class-room, enables the student to understand the reason for each and teaches him to beware of errors in his own and in his adversary's work.

The object of the student is not to acquire a fund of information on legal questions, but to train himself to think, reason, and express himself as a lawyer should. The regular day-by-day digestion and assimilation of an assigned part of the subject is a peculiarity of the school. In the office the student reads one day ten pages, on the next none, on the third day fifty or an hundred. Instead of the strength and growth of the lawyer, this tends more to produce indigestion, and ill state of mental health.

The subject was fully considered by the American Bar Association in 1879 and 1881, in the report of their standing Committee on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, consisting of Carlton Hunt, of Louisiana; Henry Stockbridge, of Maryland; U. M. Rose, of Arkansas; George Hoadly, of Ohio, and Edmund H. Bennett, of Massachusetts. In this report, which was unanimously adopted, the Committee say:

"There is little, if any, dispute now as to the relative merit of education by means of law schools and that to be got by more practical training or apprenticeship as an attorney's clerk. Without

disparagement of more practical advantages, the verdict of the best informed is in favor of the schools.

"The benefits which they offer are easily suggested, and are the most superior kind. They afford to the student an acquaintance with general principles, difficult, if not impossible, to be otherwise obtained; they serve to remove difficulties which are inherent in scientific and technical phraseology; and they, as a necessary consequence, furnish the student with the means for clear conception and accurate and precise expression. They familiarize him with leading cases, and the application of them in discussion. They give him the valuable habit of attention, teach him familiar maxims, and offer him the priceless opportunities which result from constant and generous emulation. They lead him readily to survey law as a science, and imbue him with the principles of ethics as its true foundation. Disputing, reasoning, reading, discoursing, become his constant exercise."

In a paper read on January 5th, before the New York State Bar Association, by Franklin M. Danahar, a member of the State Board of Examiners, occurred the following expressions:

"Observation shows that under modern conditions existing in the profession, an education in law cannot be procured exclusively in a law office, and that those who have had the benefit of law-school training are better equipped to enter upon their career and the more likely to succeed therein than those who come to the bar through an office. \* \* Members of the bar of the future, to succeed, must have a scientific, well-directed and comprehensive training in a law school. The fact that many of the lawyers of today did not have that advantage and still succeed is no reason why the future will not demand it. \* \* \* The great problem of the higher education of the bar can be materially helped toward solution and the bar decidedly improved along lines of public and professional good, by *requiring* the successful completion of a course of study in an improved law school of all future applicants for admission."

## STATE UNIVERSITY INVESTIGATION INTO THE PRESENT CONDITION OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

### The Views of Prominent Lawyers on the Subject of Legal Education.

President Edmund J. James, of the University of Illinois, recently sent out a question sheet to the members of the bar in the State of Illinois, asking their views with reference to certain important points connected with the best preparation for the practice of law.

The sheet was carefully filled out by nearly a thousand lawyers

in the State of Illinois, representing cities, villages and country, representing large and small firms, representing lawyers in general practice and in specialties. The consensus of their opinions in regard to certain important matters is very interesting and striking.

### **Study in Law Offices a Thing of the Past.**

It appears, in the first place, very definitely from this examination that the days of studying law in a lawyer's office have passed away. Very few of the offices have any law students at all. Many of the ablest lawyers expressed the opinion that study in a law office on the part of a student is an absolute waste of time, to be put on a par with the bottle washing and floor sweeping which is sometimes denominated the study of pharmacy in the drug store, or the rubbing down of the doctor's horse or cleaning his carriage, which passed for the study of medicine twenty-five years ago. In fact, nearly all of the successful law firms declare that they have no time to devote to young men who desire to study law; that, in fact, such young men are a nuisance in the office. The only young man they can use at all is the one who has already passed his examination for the State bar and who is willing to work for nothing for a year or two in order to get the experience which comes from life in a large office. Out of the thousand replies, only seven favored preparation for the bar in a lawyer's office. All the rest insisted that the only sensible thing for a boy to do who desires to practice law is to enter the best law school he can find.

### **, Future of Night Law Schools Doubtful.**

It is interesting to note that there was a difference of opinion as to whether night law schools are an advantage or disadvantage to the community. Out of nearly one thousand replies, one hundred and sixty-three considered them of some value. These replies evidently came mostly from men who had studied in night law schools or had taught in them, and who would naturally know most about their work.

### **University Connection Invaluable.**

A majority of the lawyers who filled out this question sheet advise the prospective law student to attend a law school which has an organic connection with a university, owing to the many incidental advantages, such as wider acquaintanceship, university fellowship, which such a connection gives to the law student. A majority of the lawyers favor a law school in a small town, or in a suburb of a large city.

## TUITION AND EXPENSES.

The tuition in the Law Department is \$75.00 per annum, divided as follows: \$40.00 for the autumn term, to January first; and \$35.00 for the spring term, from January first to Commencement. Tuition is payable in advance at the beginning of each term.

No matriculation or library fee is required in this Department. The students in law are entitled to the privileges of all other departments of the University, at Athens, without extra charge.

The expenses of the course are as follows:

|                                     |                   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Tuition per annum \$75.00, total    | \$150.00          |
| Initiation fee, literary society    | \$2.00            |
| Board, per month                    | \$8.00 to \$18.00 |
| Washing, fuel and lights, per month | \$3.00            |
| Stationery for the year             | \$2.00            |
| Text-books can be had for about     | \$70.00           |

The incidental expenses of a student are just what he makes them, and the patrons of the University are urged to take into their own hands the control of a matter which no college regulations can reach.

Excellent table board on the coöperative plan can be had in the new Denmark Dining Hall from \$8.00 to \$8.50 per month; elsewhere at \$10.00 per month and upwards. Rooms in the dormitory are rent free. In Candler Hall (the new dormitory) the rooms contain bedstead, washstand, table, and chairs. The student furnishes all other articles, mattress, pillow, and his own fuel and lights. In the other dormitory the student furnishes his room. The rooms are now furnished, but the furniture belongs to the students. A new student can usually purchase at a very low price the furniture, or a half interest therein, from students who have graduated. On account of the large demand for these rooms, applications should be made as far in advance as possible to the Chancellor.

If dormitory rooms cannot be obtained, or are not desired, the next cheapest plan is to rent a furnished room in some residence near the Dining Hall. Many such rooms are for rent, on the campus and elsewhere. The prices range from \$5.00 per month (\$2.50 for each occupant of a room) upwards, including rent of furniture and bedding, attendance and lights, but not usually including fuel.

If preferred, the student can obtain board and lodging in private houses, at prices ranging from \$12.00 to \$20.00 per month.

Law students are admitted to participate in the benefits of the "Brown Fund." For information thereon address The Chancellor, Athens, Ga.

#### Class 1860

A. O. Bacon, Macon  
\*Pope Barrow  
\*P. M. Brown  
\*R. M. Chambers  
\*J. M. Cleveland  
Lamar Cobb, Athens  
\*V. C. Cook  
\*James Gardner  
\*J. G. George  
\*W. R. Gignilliat  
G. G. Grattan, Harrisburg, Va.  
\*A. A. F. Hill  
W. C. Howard, Atlanta

E. P. Howell, Atlanta  
\*W. P. Johnson  
\*Roswell King  
L. A. Lane, Smith's Mills  
\*S. C. Mitchell  
\*L. O. Niles  
G. L. Peavy  
A. G. Perry, Dawsonville  
H. J. Randall, Atlanta  
\*James Reid  
\*D. H. Reed  
\*J. A. Stephens  
\*L. J. Winn

#### Class 1861

\*Madison Bell  
Hezekiah Bussey, Columbus  
M. J. Cofer, LaGrange  
T. S. Cox, McBean  
\*Thomas Evans  
S. J. Flint, Sharon  
J. H. L. Gerdine, Macon  
J. W. Heidt, Atlanta  
\*S. M. Herrington.  
\*Robert Humphries  
\*Samuel Humphries  
\*F. L. Little  
\*Frank Lumpkin  
\*G. E. Macon  
\*Robert McCay  
\*G. W. Moore  
T. F. Newell, Milledgeville  
J. M. Pace, Covington  
\*V. A. S. Parks  
W. J. Rains, Talbotton  
\*C. B. Richardson

J. D. Russ, Butler  
\*J. C. Rutherford  
\*W. D. Seymour  
\*G. D. Smith  
Toombs Spearman, Social Circle  
\*J. H. Swearengen  
Patrick R. Talliaferro, Sandersville  
\*J. H. Thomas  
\*I. F. Thompson  
Wells Thompson, Bay City, Tex.  
\*S. S. Tumlin  
\*B. M. Turner  
F. H. Turnipseed, New York  
H. D. D. Twiggs, Augusta  
W. S. Walters, Albany  
\*R. J. Walton  
\*W. S. Malone  
\*W. W. Williamson  
\*W. T. Wimberly

#### Class 1866

\*W. M. Browne  
Howell Cobb, Athens  
Thomas B. Gresham, Baltimore  
\*George W. Gustin

S. H. Hardeman, Washington  
\*Henry Jackson  
\*J. J. Turnbull  
Dalton H. Yancey, Miami, Fla.

#### Class 1868

\*John Billups  
A. T. Dent, Taylorsville  
T. W. Dodd  
\*M. C. Fulton  
\*T. F. Green

\*Otis Jones  
\*A. L. Mitchell  
\*M. W. Riden  
J. E. Schofield, Macon  
\*Edgar Thompson

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\*Deceased.



**Class 1869**

J. E. Donalson, Bainbridge  
J. R. McClesky, Augusta

P. W. Meldrim, Savannah  
Bolling Whitfield, Brunswick

**Class 1870**

\*B. W. Barrow  
\*W. M. Finley  
A. W. Hill, Atlanta  
\*Samuel Hoyle  
R. M. Jackson, Watkinsville  
\*Davenport Jackson

J. A. Pendleton, Atlanta  
M. M. Richardson, Hartwell  
\*W. T. Trammell  
Howard Van Epps, Atlanta  
J. R. Webb  
Hamilton Yancey, Rome

**Class 1871**

\*W. A. Broughton  
\*Washington Dessau  
\*W. B. Hill.  
B. H. Hill, Atlanta  
C. D. Hill, Atlanta  
W. B. Hinton, Kissimmee, Fla.  
J. L. C. Kerr, Atlanta

\*S. C. King  
H. H. Linton, Athens  
\*R. W. H. Neal  
C. W. Seidell, Atlanta  
B. H. Tabor, New York  
\*Robert Whitfield  
F. P. Wethington, Makena, Fla.

**Class 1872**

C. L. Bartlett, Macon  
\*H. C. Glenn  
\*A. H. Gray  
A. J. Lamar, Montgomery, Ala.  
\*J. W. McCalla  
A. A. Murphy, Atlanta  
\*G. G. Randell

T. W. Rucker, Atlanta  
A. T. Smith, Bowie, Tex.  
J. T. Tooley  
G. C. Tumlin, Sulphur Springs,  
Tex.  
P. K. Yonge, Pensacola, Fla.  
\*J. E. Yonge

**Class 1873**

W. A. Blount, Pensacola, Fla.  
\*M. C. Davis  
\*I. L. Fielder  
\*D. R. Groover  
J. E. Hartridge, Jacksonville, Fla  
J. L. Johnson, Rome

A. A. Lipscomb, Washington, D.  
C.  
T. C. Milner, Cartersville  
\*P. W. Milburn  
\*James Whitehead

**Class 1874**

J. B. Conyers, Cartersville  
H. B. Everett, Bonner, Tex.  
\*W. M. Jackson  
\*J. M. Moon

J. G. Parks, Dawson  
S. W. Schofield, Macon  
L. W. Thomas, Atlanta

**Class 1875**

\*H. W. Barrow  
\*J. M. Bellah  
F. L. Haralson, Atlanta  
Rufus Hardy, Corsicana, Tex.  
J. C. Hart, Atlanta  
J. H. Hoskinson, Rome  
R. S. Howard, Athens

S. G. McLendon, Thomasville  
\*J. A. McWhorter  
R. L. Summerlin, San Antonio,  
Tex.  
\*J. C. Williams  
Boykin Wright, Augusta

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\*Deceased.



**Class 1876**

S. J. Hale, Milner  
H. A. Jenkins, Eatonton

B. E. Thrasher, Watkinsville  
J. H. Turner, Hartwell

**Class 1877**

\*W. Y. Atkinson  
A. J. Cobb, Atlanta  
\*W. W. Fraser.  
R. M. Holly, Palmetto  
D. J. Knotts, Swansea, S. C.

Hamilton McWhorter, Athens  
H. B. Mitchell, Athens  
Sylvanus Morris, Athens  
M. M. Smith, Pittsburg, Tex.  
S. L. Weaver, Birmingham, Ala.

**Class 1878**

P. W. Davis, Lexington  
\*T. W. H. Harris  
A. C. Lowry, Deming, N. Mex.

\*G. D. Thomas  
H. H. Tucker, Jr., Atlanta

**Class 1879**

J. T. Anderson, Athens  
\*J. W. Armstrong  
\*T. C. Dupont

A. R. Jones, Seattle, Wash.  
W. M. Ragsdale, Decatur  
J. J. Strickland, Athens

**Class 1880**

\*E. T. Bishop  
T. S. Mell, Athens

R. B. Russell, Winder  
\*O. J. H. Summers

**Class 1881**

J. H. Palmer, Manilla, Ga.

**Class 1882**

J. L. Asbury, Jefferson  
M. W. Beck, Jackson  
B. R. Calhoun, Eastamn  
E. T. Lamkin, Atlanta  
D. W. Meadow, Danielsville  
J. P. Moore, Claxton

John Morrow, Tifton  
H. C. Tuck, Athens  
H. V. Washington, Macon  
George Ware, Washington  
\*S. N. Woodward

**Class 1883**

A. J. Arnold, Social Circle  
Bernard Awtry, Chattanooga,  
Tenn.  
\*W. N. Conley  
T. B. Felder, Atlanta  
D. J. Gaffney, LaGrange

Henry McAlpin, Savannah  
S. A. McCall, Valdosta  
W. A. McLean, Gettysburg, Pa.  
F. B. Robinson, Wrightsville  
J. P. Ross, Macon  
\*W. M. Ryals

**Class 1884**

J. T. Allen, Milledgeville  
\*A. P. Henley  
\*E. F. Hinton  
J. P. Perry, Ellijay  
P. D. Pollock, Macon

J. N. Rowland, Atlanta  
J. W. Schnell, Senoia  
M. J. Tompkins, Wichita Falls,  
Tex.  
J. R. Williams, Ellaville

\*Deceased.

#### Class 1885

|                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| J. W. Cox, Atlanta             | B. E. Morgan, Statenville   |
| J. L. Goss, Cedartown          | John Morris, Athens         |
| R. H. Johnson, Atlanta         | J. D. Mell, Athens          |
| N. B. Jones, San Antonio, Tex. | *George R. Street           |
| D. C. McLenan, McRae           | O. L. J. Walker, Carrollton |
| J. M. Merritt, Jefferson       | M. M. Wilson, Savannah      |

#### Class 1886

|                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| J. D. Cheney, McRae           | F. L. Stone, Atlanta     |
| E. M. Mitchell, Atlanta       | F. L. Upson, Athens      |
| R. L. Moye, Cuthbert          | C. A. Ward, Douglas      |
| R. L. J. Smith, Harmony Grove | J. S. Williams, Waycross |

#### Class 1887

|                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| *E. L. Ballard                | G. S. Johnson, Dover         |
| W. S. Chisholm, Jr., Savannah | J. D. Howard, Milledgeville  |
| H. H. Dean, Gainesville       | Joseph Pottle, Milledgeville |
| R. E. Endoe, Gainesville      | F. E. Twitty, Brunswick      |
| F. W. Gilbert, Washington     |                              |

#### Class 1888

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| L. B. Beard, Dawsonville | W. C. Kinnard, Newnan  |
| Arnold, Broyles, Atlanta | W. M. Lane, Americus   |
| F. Z. Curry, Jackson     | B. S. Miller, Columbus |
| *T. P. Eberhart          | *J. B. Moon            |
| W. L. Hodges, Hartwell   | L. L. Ray, Jackson     |
| Albert Howell, Atlanta   | *J. L. Rich            |
| J. H. Hixon, Americus    | W. E. Steed, Butler    |
| F. M. Hughes, Atlanta    | R. V. Swain, Warrenton |
| A. S. Johnson, Newton    | W. P. Wallis, Americus |
| B. B. Johnson, Florida   |                        |

#### Class 1889

|                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| J. W. Bennett, Waycross      | T. W. Reed, Athens           |
| L. J. Brown, San Juan, P. R. | J. F. Shattuck, LaFayette    |
| Nash Broyles, Atlanta        | J. R. Singletary, Cairo      |
| *T. R. R. Cobb               | J. H. Skelton, Jr., Hartwell |
| F. G. Corker, Dublin         | V. L. Smith, Atlanta         |
| D. A. R. Crum, Vienna        | W. E. Thomas, Valdosta       |
| Dempsey Griffin, Savannah    | J. C. Turner, Jefferson      |
| Donald Harper, New York      | E. P. Upshaw, Atlanta        |
| T. L. Holton, Abbeville      | F. M. Ward, San Francisco    |
| E. C. Kontz, Atlanta         | W. E. R. Ward, San Francisco |
| J. H. Lamb, DeLand, Fla.     | C. R. Warren, Hawkinsville   |
| Henry Lawson, Abbeville      | E. W. Watkins, Houston, Tex. |
| *R. E. L. McNeer             | C. J. Wellborn, Jr., Atlanta |
| C. H. Plyer, New York        |                              |

#### Class 1890

|                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| J. A. Alexander, Baxley  | J. G. Greiger, Mount Vernon |
| R. L. Avery, Atlanta     | W. W. Gordon, Jr. Savannah  |
| W. de R. Barclay, Darien | D. W. Green, Atlanta        |

\*Deceased.

J. F. L. Bond, Danielsville  
 J. C. Boone, Gainesville  
 B. C. Cannon, Waycross  
 \*E. A. Cohen  
 J. R. Cooper, Macon  
 J. G. Crawford, Valdosta  
 J. H. Drewery, Griffin  
 M. C. Edwards, Jr., Dawson  
 G. C. Evans, Sandersville  
 J. B. Fitzgerald, Americus  
 Donald Fraser, Decatur  
 Joseph Fried, New York  
 J. E. Smith, Monticello, Fla.  
 W. P. Spencer, Waresboro  
 J. P. Walker, Laurens Hill

T. F. Green, Athens  
 E. J. Hart, Americus  
 J. D. Little, Columbus  
 F. R. Martin, Macon  
 R. L. Maynard, Americus  
 R. L. Moore, Savannah  
 \*P. L. Mynatt, Jr.  
 \*A. C. Polhill  
 J. G. Polhill, Frankville  
 W. H. Pope, Manila, P. I.  
 W. H. Quarterman, Winder  
 W. W. Sheppard, Savannah  
 W. K. Wheatley, Americus  
 A. C. Wilcoxon, U. S. A.

#### Class 1891

P. S. Arkwright, Atlanta  
 J. J. Barge, Atlanta  
 J. H. Cone, Lake City, Fla.  
 J. L. Crawley, Waycross  
 E. T. Davis, Savannah  
 L. E. Farmer, Thomson  
 \*F. M. Fontaine  
 Mord Foot, Jr., Atlanta  
 J. J. Garland, Barnesville

R. N. Hardeman, Clinton  
 J. W. Harrell, Macon  
 W. R. Jones, Greenville  
 S. P. Jones, Atlanta  
 M. M. Mills, Jackson  
 G. F. Mitchell, Atlanta  
 B. Z. Phillips, Atlanta  
 J. R. L. Smith, Macon  
 S. J. Tribble, Athens

#### Class 1892

S. B. Brewton, Hagan  
 D. E. Crossland, Albany  
 E. R. Durden, Savannah  
 W. M. Glass, Senoia  
 J. E. Henry Seale, Ala.  
 E. R. Hodgson, Athens  
 J. C. Kimball, Atlanta

G. A. Merritt, Greensboro  
 John Milton, Marianna, Fla.  
 F. C. Shackelford, Athens  
 T. W. Shackelford, Athens  
 W. L. Stallings, Newnan  
 E. F. Weems, Hampton

#### Class 1893

W. W. Bacon, Albany  
 J. P. Brown, Greensboro  
 L. L. Brown, Fort Valley  
 F. W. Dart, Douglas  
 J. E. Dean, Rome  
 S. C. Dean, Americus  
 \*Alexander Erwin  
 F. G. Govan, Rome  
 L. C. Greer, Oglethorpe  
 T. W. Hardwick, Sandersville  
 C. P. Harris, Elberton  
 W. V. Harvard, Vienna  
 W. W. Hiles, Rome  
 Arthur Heyman, Atlanta  
 M. C. Horton, Atlanta  
 O. E. Horton, Atlanta  
 J. D. Humphries, Atlanta  
 J. W. Humphries, Atlanta

J. V. Kelley, Reidsville  
 \*W. J. Matthews  
 E. T. Moon, LaGrange  
 N. A. Morris, Marietta  
 M. G. Ogden, Macon  
 E. K. Overstreet, Sylvania  
 O. A. Park, Macon  
 Z. V. Peacock, Cochran  
 G. O. Persons, Forsyth  
 Samuel Rutherford, Forsyth  
 W. W. Sheppard, Long Branch  
 S. H. Sibley, Union Point  
 T. C. Smith, Atlanta  
 L. L. Swift, Waycross  
 J. E. Whelchel, Gainesville  
 G. B. Whitaker, Frankville  
 Blanton Winship, Macon

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\*Deceased.

#### Class 1894

R. D. Bush, Waycross  
F. D. Daly, Macon  
C. D. Kline, Opelika, Ala.  
J. D. Lanier, Atlanta  
P. R. Lester, Millen  
G. P. Martin, Arp  
J. C. Mell, Athens  
Frank Mitchell, Swainsboro  
J. H. Mobley, Lumber City

C. H. Smith, Jr., Gainesville  
E. H. Stafford, Tarborough  
D. S. Sterling, Kerville, Tenn.  
H. G. Strong, Brinkley, Ark.  
S. C. Upson, Athens  
\*J. Q. Wallace  
\*L. B. Warren  
George Young, Park River, N. D.

#### Class 1895

J. S. Ayers, Jefferson  
Hugh Chambers, Macon  
Eugene Dodd, Atlanta  
W. A. Fuller, Atlanta  
\*C. B. Haskell  
T. S. Hawes, Bainbridge  
C. L. Heller, Savannah  
G. F. Johnson, Monticello  
F. C. Keen, Oglethorpe  
R. E. Lee, Hogansville  
L. L. Lyon, Arlington

M. E. O'Neal, Jr., Bainbridge  
M. T. Perkins, Clarkesville  
J. B. G. Petree, Marietta  
\*F. O. Price  
J. E. Schwarz, Savannah  
H. B. Simmons, Americus  
W. B. Warren, Atlanta  
Newton Watkins, Rutledge  
J. W. Welch, Athens  
H. S. White, Sylvania

#### Class 1896

P. F. Akin, Cartersville  
B. L. Battle, Warrenton  
B. B. Blount, Wrightsville.  
J. C. Bond, Atlanta  
J. D. Boyd, Jr., Griffin  
S. V. Brooks, Atlanta  
H. McC. Calhoun, Arlington  
A. R. Davis, Rome  
P. M. Gilreath, Cartersville  
M. P. Hall, Vienna  
W. A. Harris, Macon  
W. B. Hollingsworth, Atlanta  
M. McH. Jackson, Atlanta  
W. F. Jenkins, Jr., Eatonton  
E. P. Johnston, Macon  
G. F. N. Jones, Savannah  
W. L. Kemp, Albany  
Stanley Littell, Valdosta  
D. A. McCoy, Parrish, N. C.

W. LaF. McCoy, Parrish, N. C.  
Emmett McElreath, Atlanta  
Percy Middlebrook, Madison  
W. D. Mills, Canton  
H. C. Moreno, San Francisco  
Fred Morris, Marietta  
J. T. Norris, Jr., Cartersville  
R. B. Odom, Newton  
J. N. Ross, Tyler, Tex.  
L. S. Spellman, Tyler, Tex.  
E. C. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.  
P. L. Smith, Athens  
R. D. Stephens, Washington, D. C.  
\*J. H. Stephens  
W. B. Stovall, Atlanta  
\*H. B. Van de Velde  
J. A. Wright, Atlanta

#### Class 1897

\*S. K. Abbott  
H. H. Alexander, Blakely  
H. S. Brown, Atlanta  
R. R. Burger, Watkinsville  
J. W. Camak, Athens  
B. T. Castellow, Georgetown  
H. E. Chambliss, Forsyth

J. R. Lawrence, Atlanta  
Hatton Lovejoy, LaGrange  
C. M. McKenzie, Cordele  
W. N. S. Maltbie, Washington  
Henry Marlin, Dawson  
C. H. Martin, Ocilla  
Shelby Myrick, Savannah

\*Deceased.

J. P. Cheney, Rome  
 Z. S. Childers, Americus  
 R. M. Coburn, Savannah  
 L. C. Culver, Sparta  
 W. W. Dykes, Americus  
 J. H. Estill, Jr., Savannah  
 F. L. Fleming, Atlanta  
 W. R. Frier, Valdosta  
 J. F. Foster, Athens  
 Patrick Haralson, Blairsville  
 R. E. Hollingsworth, Fayetteville  
 J. R. Hutcheson, Douglasville  
 E. R. King, Irwinton

H. W. Nalley, Dalton  
 M. H. Nussbaum, Bainbridge  
 J. L. Perkins, Cornelia  
 W. A. Peterson, Mt. Vernon  
 M. J. Polk, Ocilla  
 A. J. Richie, Rabun Gap  
 J. S. Roberts, Buchanan  
 R. M. Scruggs, Stone Mountain  
 W. M. Shaffner, Daytona, Fla.  
 P. R. Schowalter, Mobile, Ala.  
 J. W. Spain, Quitman  
 \*G. B. Stovall  
 W. G. Warnell, Hagan

#### Class 1898

John O. Adams, Gainesville  
 Charles Akerman, Macon  
 William D. Anderson, Madison  
 William M. Bailey, Birmingham, Ala.  
 Samuel B. Baker, Cordele  
 Samuel E. Bayless, Kingston  
 Jean L. P. Bernard, Paris  
 Early W. Born, Norcross  
 Henry H. Chandler, Lavonia  
 Wellborn N. Colquitt, Atlanta  
 William F. Crawley, Waycross  
 Harry Dodd, Atlanta  
 Charles G. Edwards, Daisy  
 Howell C. Erwin, Athens  
 Benjamin J. Fowler, Macon  
 John Gibson, Monroe  
 Samuel H. Gillis, Omaha  
 William McA. Goodwin, Atlanta  
 George T. Jackson, Augusta  
 Walter T. Johnson, Savannah

William T. Kelley, Monticello  
 Alfred D. Kent, Savannah  
 William B. Kent, Mt. Vernon  
 Richard M. Lester, Savannah  
 John H. Lewis, Thomaston  
 Roy Lewis, Norfolk, Va.  
 J. H. McIntosh, Idaho Springs, Col.  
 Thomas H. McKey, Valdosta  
 Jonathan T. Moore, Jackson  
 James A. Perry, Lawrenceville  
 Peter Preer, Columbus  
 Clarence L. Smith, Valdosta  
 Edward E. Spurlin, Lowry  
 John W. Stone, St. Louis  
 Walker R. Tichenor, Atlanta  
 William D. Tutt, Elberton  
 John R. Walker, Valdosta  
 Bevelle W. McI. Wall, Augusta  
 Robert P. White, Howe, I. T.

#### Class 1899

Julian J. E. Anderson, Statesboro  
 Thornton C. Atkinson, Savannah  
 \*Joseph C. Bernard  
 Archibald Bonds, Chelsea, I. T.  
 Thomas L. Bowden, Columbus  
 Ralph P. Brightwell, Moxey  
 John T. Brown, Canoochee  
 Zach L. Cobb, El Paso, Tex.  
 Benjamin J. Dasher, Fort Valley  
 Raiford Falligant, Savannah  
 Eschol W. Graham, McRae  
 Charles V. Hohenstein, Savannah  
 George T. Holmes, Atlanta  
 Deupree Hunnicutt, Athens

\*Lumpkin L. Linder  
 Thomas McI. Linton, Thomasville  
 Henry H. Little, Sparta  
 William G. Love, Columbus  
 Donald A. Loyless, Atlanta  
 Charles D. McKinney, Atlanta  
 Chesley B. Marshall, Reynolds  
 James W. Mason, College Park  
 Edgar E. Pomeroy, Atlanta  
 Nathaniel M. Reynolds, Augusta  
 Arthur S. Richardson, Hartwell  
 Orrin Roberts, Hartwell  
 Edward W. Schaefer, Toccoa  
 Walter A. Sims, Atlanta Heights

\*Deceased.

\*Ira L. Jenkins  
 Robert P. Jones, Atlanta  
 William H. Krause, Bainbridge  
 Robert W. Lillard, Atlanta

Leslie J. Steele, Decatur  
 Robert J. Travis, Savannah  
 Cruger Westbrook, Albany  
 Benjamin C. Yancey, Rome

#### Class 1900

Benjamin S. Baldwin, Cuthbert  
 Judge Barnes, Atlanta  
 Archibald B. Blackshear, Augusta

William S. Blun, Savannah  
 Emile Breitenbucher, Atlanta  
 Pendleton H. Brewster, Jr., Atlanta

Marcus B. Calhoun, Eastman  
 Thomas D. Carey, Augusta  
 John T. Chapman, Savannah  
 Richard M. Charlton, Norfolk  
 Horace C. Dasher, Jr., Camilla  
 \*T. N. Denmark.

Thomas J. Dixon, Memphis  
 Charles G. Fite, Calhoun  
 Carrel H. Foster, Jonesville,  
 S. C.

Benjamin P. Gaillard, Gainesville  
 John E. Hall, Macon

Reuben F. Haney, Walesca  
 Cosmo R. Hardee, Cincinnati  
 Dana W. Hartshorn, Cincinnati

Alonzo L. Hatcher, Wrightsville  
 Henry Hull, Atlanta  
 William R. Kimbell, Columbus  
 Joseph M. Lang, Calhoun  
 Andrew J. McBride, Jr., Atlanta  
 John A. McDuff, Royston  
 James T. Mann, Albany  
 Emmet M. Owen, Hollonville  
 George H. Perry, Cuthbert  
 Ed Quillian, Gainesville  
 Rufus G. Richards, Savannah  
 James B. Ridley, LaGrange  
 Brantly Slater, Irwinville  
 John S. Smith, Valdosta  
 Moultrie J. Smith, Blackshear  
 William W. Seymour, Varnell  
 Homer F. Sharp, Rome  
 Henry B. Spooner, Bainbridge  
 Benjamin M. Turnipseed, Ft  
 Gaines

Pierce R. Wallace, Rutledge  
 William E. Willis, Valdosta  
 William L. Wilson, Vidalia

#### Class 1901

A. Pratt Adams, Savannah  
 Joseph W. Adams, Hartwell  
 R. J. Bacon, Jr., Baconton  
 Horacio S. Belevay-y-Véve, Porto  
 Rico

Robert K. Bennett, Jessup  
 Robert H. Booth, Statesboro  
 Clarence C. Bowen, Dalton  
 James A. Branch, Magnolia  
 James E. Brannen, Statesboro

Paul Brown, Elberton  
 Albert H. Burtz, Craft  
 Edward N. Calhoun, Palatka,  
 Fla.

James E. Calkins, Jacksonville,  
 Fla.

Guy L. Calloway, Lexington  
 William H. Carney, Birmingham,  
 Ala.

John S. Colvard, Bowman  
 Howell Cone, Ivanhoe

Samuel D. Hewlett, Atlanta  
 Howell Hollis, Columbus  
 William H. Hosch, Gainesville  
 Dan H. Hunnicutt, Oklahoma,  
 O. T.

John M. Hunt, Cedartown  
 William C. Lankford, Douglas  
 Frederick T. Lanier, Douglas  
 Earnest A. Latham, Fernandina,  
 Fla.

Thomas E. Latimer, Woodstock  
 Arnold R. Logan, Moultrie  
 James P. Mott, Jacksonville  
 David E. McCuen, Savannah  
 Julian B. McCurry, Hartwell  
 Frank K. McCutchen, Dalton  
 Alex J. McDonald, Irwinville  
 Hamilton McWhorter, Jr., Lex-  
 ington

Patrick H. Odom, Palatka, Fla.  
 Benjamin G. Parks, Gainesville

\*Deceased.



Pemberton Cooley, Commerce  
 James A. Cross, Benham's, Va.  
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 William E. Grubbs, Sylvester  
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 ville  
 George H. Harris, Athens  
 Lee R. Herring, Climax

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 Israel M. Putnam, Arlington  
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 Richard Terry, Preston  
 John L. Tison, Cedartown  
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 \*John A. Jenkins  
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 Doyle Campbell, Monticello  
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 Frampton E. Ellis, Atlanta  
 Colquitt Finley, Fairmount  
 William A. Hallowes, Jr., Jack-  
 sonville, Fla.  
 Robert H. Harris, Fairy  
 George C. Heyward, Jr., Savan-  
 nah  
 James W. Hitch, Waycross  
 Winfield Jones, Atlanta

Edward P. King, Atlanta  
 George Kirkland, Jr., Summer-  
 town  
 Francis P. McIntire, Savannah  
 Hugh I. McIntyre, Thomasville  
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 Sidney J. Nix, Commerce  
 George L. Patterson, Cumming  
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 Herman H. Swift, Columbus  
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 Lucius E. Tate, Tate  
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 Marmaduke Hamilton Black-  
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 Reynold Marvin Burt, Palatka,  
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 Griffin  
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 Graham Daniel Perdue, A. B.,  
 Greensboro  
 Walter Barnett Shaw, LaFayette  
 George Edgar Simpson, B. S.,  
 Smithville  
 Robley Dunglison Smith, Jr.,  
 Knoxville  
 Richard Perry Spencer, Jr., Co-  
 lumbus  
 Theodore Tiffany Turnbull, A.  
 B., Monticello, Fla.

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Rodney Sneed Cohen, Augusta  
Francis Littlebury Dancy, Jacksonville, Fla.  
William Anderson Daniel, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Waverley Fairman, Atlanta  
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George Washington Harben, Dawsonville  
Arthur Lemuel Hardy, Stinson  
Leon Abraham Hargreaves, Tifton  
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Gersohn Alexander Rubenstein, Augusta  
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#### Senior Class.

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Charles Clinton Birchmore, Athens  
Robert Simms Burch, Thomasville  
William Hamilton Burch, Alamo  
Walter William Cureton, Rising Fawn  
Oscar Jason Franklin, A. B., Adabelle  
Max Fullmore Goldstein, Columbus  
Garnett Andrews Green, Washington  
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Ezekiel Roy Lambert, Clarksville  
William Jedediah Laney, Atlanta  
\*Ralph Meldrim, Savannah  
Charles Albert Moon, Cartersville  
Louis Stone Moore, Boston  
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George Dana Boardman Whately, Jr., Savannah  
Wallace Jones Willie, Metter  
Harry Manassa Wilson, Waycross

**HONORS AWARDED SESSION, 1905-1906.**

**Commencement Speakers.**

William H. Burch ... .. Alamo

George P. Whitman ... .. Atlanta

**Class Leaders.**

Charles A. Moon ... .. Cartersville

George P. Whitman ... .. Atlanta

**Winner W. J. Bryan Prize.**

Max F. Goldstein ... .. Columbus

**Winner Ready Writer's Medal.**

Louis S. Moore ... .. Boston

**University Day Speaker.**

Charles C. Birchmore ... .. Athens

For information, circulars, catalogues, list of books. Address,

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